

## SPORTS



USSR and Bulgaria in action.

Photo by Boris Kaulman

### Answer due next season

In its last game of the season the Soviet Olympic football team drew in Moscow with Bulgaria 0-0.

The unceasing autumn rain which fell that day certainly detracted from the game's quality, and, though in good condition, the grass was slippery. Strange as it may sound, our southern visitors took little time to adjust to the weather conditions, being more aggressive though failing to pose serious threats to the Soviet side in the first half. As for the Soviet side, they had only a single real scoring opportunity but Grochev struck way off the mark. In the second half the USSR were the more aggressive side but play was too individual, they

rarely shot at the opponent's goal. The Bulgarian side did not lack determination either, and our goalie Chanov played for all his worth, warding off several hefty shots.

In the closing 15 minutes the USSR seemed to have regained the initiative, mounting an all-out offensive but regrettably their shooting lacked accuracy. Their next game is due next year, and that could clinch the group winner.

GROUP A	G	W	D	L	G	P
USSR	5	3	2	0	9-3	8
Hungary	4	2	1	1	6-4	5
Bulgaria	3	0	3	0	3-3	3
Greece	4	0	0	4	3-10	0

Gennady LEONOV

### SPORTS GALA IN PYONGYANG

The 6th National Tournament just opened in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has drawn over 5,000 participants who won the elimination rounds held across the republic since early August.

This is the biggest such sports event in the country which has held once in five years.

The tournament which began with a colourful gala, will last until October 25.

### CHESS

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, of the USSR, drew

with Ulf Andersson, of Sweden, at the start of the big annual international tournament at Tilburg, Holland, an event which featured 12 top-notch Grandmasters.

Rafael Vaganian and Lev Polugayevsky, both of the USSR, won their games, while the other games resulted in draws. Jan Timman drew with Boris Spassky, Ljubomir Ljubojevic with Lajos Portisch and Jasser Seyrawan with John Van der Wijs.

The tournament will wind up on October 26.

17-year-old Otar Mchedlishvili from Tbilisi has set a world record of 27,838 sec in the 500 m time trials with a flying start in the national cycling cup on the Krylatskoye Olympic track in Moscow.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

### JUDOKAS MEET IN MOSCOW

Forty-five countries are taking part in the 13th World Judo Championship in the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport in Moscow. Up for contention on the first day were medals in the under-95 kg and over-95 kg divisions.

In the former division championship newcomer Andreas Prieschel, of the GDR, scored points in the last minute to get the upper hand over Valery Divisenko, of the USSR, to win the title. Gunter Neureuther, of West Germany, and Robert Van der Walde shared the bronze.

In the over-95 kg division triple world title holder Yasuhito Yamashita had a complete win — Ippon gechi — in the final over Willem Wilhelm, of Holland. Khabil Biktashev, of the USSR, shared fifth-sixth places with Canadian Mark Berger.

Gennadi KHACHKOVANYAN



In the photo: Divisenko (left) in doing battle with Neureuther.

### FOOTBALL NEWS

Belgium tied with Scotland 1-1 in Group 1 of the elimination European tournament to make the finals due in June 1984 in France.

### FIRST TEST FOR SOVIET HOCKEY PLAYERS

The international field hockey tournament in the GDR city of Jena has been won by the Soviet national women's team who were the bronze medalists of the 22nd Summer Olympics. They have defeated Czechoslovakia 1-0, Poland 3-0, and the GDR 3-0. The Soviet team scored six points followed by the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Outstanding play came from such experienced Soviet players as N. Kramnikova and N. Buzunova. This was the first test for the Soviet national team in its preparations for the European championship in May 1984.



### Europeans protest at overpriced tickets

Representatives of travel agencies from 12 West European countries have made a strong protest to the Organizing Committee of the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles over the committee's policies in distributing overpriced tickets for the Olympic Games. The "Los Angeles Times" writes that an appeal sent to the committee on behalf of several countries, including Britain, France, Spain, Denmark and Ireland, points out that if the committee does not change its attitude, no one could

expect many sports fans to come to the Los Angeles Games from Western Europe. The allocation of the best tickets, including those to the opening and closing ceremonies of the Games, and to the final of the most popular contests is mainly decided on by the United States, whereas the Europeans are receiving only "scraps from the dinner table".

The European appeal also expresses the agencies' extreme displeasure with the high cost of the tickets.

### Ice hockey catching up in Italy

Eight clubs have entered Italy's 50th ice-hockey championship. The "Il Giornale" newspaper comments that the championship has a novel format: first the teams will meet in a two-stage tournament which will end on February 7. Later Squadra Azzurra will play in the Olympic tournament in Sarajevo, with the national championship

resuming on February 24. The first national championship in 1924 was won by a team from Milan. There are quite a few Canadians as well as Swedes and West Germans now playing for the local teams.

Ice hockey, the paper emphasizes, is still a sport for only a select few but its popularity is steadily on the increase.

### WELL BEHAVED

According to the Italian "Panorama" magazine, the people rooting for the Udinese team are the most disciplined in Italy. This is the conclusion of a special commission who looked into the football fans' behaviour in the 1982-1983 season. It kept a thorough account of fans' misbehaviour including the type of offensive slogans shown to opponents, shouts humiliating for players and umpires alike, and actions disrupting the games, each of these offences carrying penalty points.

The fans from Udine totalled only 12 such points throughout the entire season, followed by their Torino and Inter counterparts. The Genoa and Catania supporters were found to be the most undisciplined and ill-behaved ones.

The aim behind the exercise was to stop hooliganism in the stands so that spectators could watch the games undisturbed.

Vladimir MCHILIN

## INFORMATION

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### TALKS IN VIENNA

Andrei Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, is Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, focused problems of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe at their meeting. Andrei Gromyko reaffirmed that the Soviet Union really favoured a solution of the acute problem whereby the security was impaired by the level of nuclear armaments in Europe was sharply reduced. This is exactly the kind of concrete Soviet proposal which paved the way to taking mutually acceptable action in Geneva.

A totally different approach has been taken by the current German administration which takes unilateral military action, seeking to break the strategic parity in nuclear armaments means in Europe. It is confirmed by the so-called US proposals which do not play any willingness whatsoever to agree on a fair basis to consider the legitimate security interests of the USSR and its allies. The only purpose

they serve is, by a show of mythical flexibility, to mislead the world, concerning the real intention of the USA—to bring, at all costs, new American missiles into Western Europe, primarily to West Germany.

Andrei Gromyko further brought his counterpart's attention to the responsibility facing the West German Government in preventing a new and hazardous twist to the nuclear arms race which the USA is fostering on Europe. He sounded the hope that the West German Government would show realism in this matter and not promote a continued stockpiling of new types of nuclear weapons in Europe, but rather radical reductions in the existing nuclear armaments, which would considerably strengthen European security and benefit the entire world.

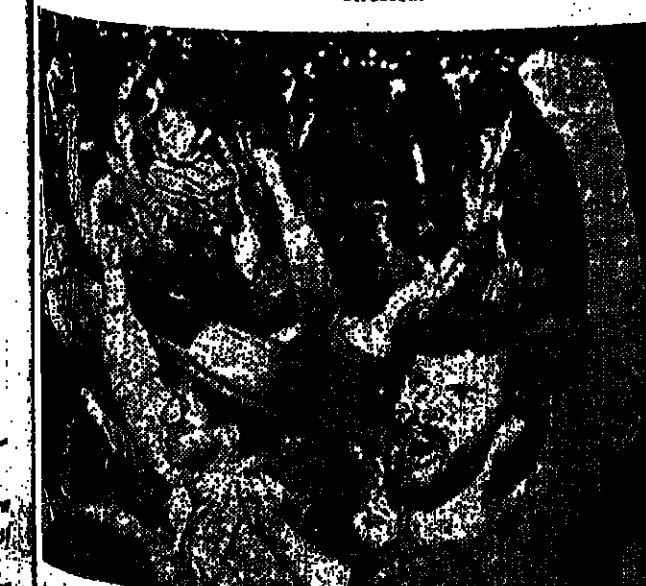
While in Vienna Andrei Gromyko visited Rudolf Kirchschlager, President of the Austrian Republic. Both sides noted the mutually beneficial and dynamic nature of Soviet-Austrian relations and continued efforts to promote the relations in all areas.

Andrei Gromyko also met Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Erwin Lang.

### A PURELY INTELLIGENCE OPERATION

London. The version of the crash leading to the loss of a South Korean fighter plane is totally implausible, being ruled out by the very advanced navigation systems on board the plane. The press release stressed the plane commander was an experienced pilot with 10,000 hours in the air aboard such planes to his credit, and who had earlier been the personal pilot for the head of the South Korean regime.

This was a purely intelligence operation, "Boston Globe" military observer T. Caplan told the programme investigators. Nearly all the pilots of South Korean air companies are linked with the US CIA, he stressed.



Popular masses in Chile grow in their determination to overthrow the Pinochet regime which plunged the country into political, economic and social crisis, the most grave in its history. In the photo: demonstrators in Santiago demanding the restoration of democratic rights.

### CALLS BY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The CPSU Central Committee has issued its annual calls, this time on the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, outlining the main areas of the Soviet people's creative work to preserve and strengthen peace and stressing the need to:

- Cement the unity of the socialist community and the alliance of world socialism, the world proletariat and the national liberation movement.
- Step up the struggle against imperialist aggression and violence and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and crises.
- Curb the arms race and remove the threat of war and promote détente.
- Ban atomic and other weapons of mass destruction and stave off nuclear disaster.



The central square will feature the red granite monument "The People's Winner" over 80 metres high, and eight bronze compositions, while the central avenue will house the Museum of the Patriotic War displaying the Victory Banner and other memorabilia.

The monument will be seen from observation platforms in various parts of Moscow.

In the photo: This hydraulic excavator was assembled, over and above their quota, by workers at the leading plant of the Krasny Ekspozitor production association in Kiev on the latest Subbotnik.

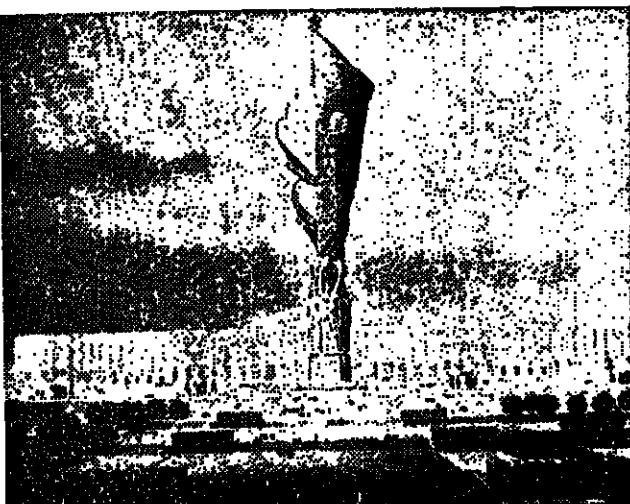
● The monument commemorating the Soviet people's exploit in the Great Patriotic War.

### A HOLIDAY OF VOLUNTARY LABOUR

Millions of people attended the latest Communist Subbotnik in the USSR, a day of voluntary unpaid work to promote the common cause and which benefits one and all.

The Subbotnik was sponsored by Muscovites to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the movement of communist attitude to work, and the proceeds will go to build schools, sanatoriums and medical facilities, as well as to improve mother-and-child care and the health care of war and labour veterans.

The 8,900,000 Muscovites gave all their earnings — 31,600,000 roubles — to a fund to build a memorial of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, as 120 hectares have been set aside for it on a mound on the Poklonny Hills.



### CONSERVATIVES MEET IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF UNCERTAINTY

Blackpool. The Conservative Party has ended its 100th Conference in the Winter Garden Palace.

The organizers intended to use it as a sort of celebration and parade Thatcher, cabinet achievements and its success at the recent general election. However, there was little jubilation. Even the newspapers which invariably support the Tories admit that the conference was held in an atmosphere of anxiety and doubts among the delegates as to whether the party's present course is what it should be.

The difficulties the Tories are facing have been caused by their inability to soften the adverse effect of the crisis in Britain. Unemployment continues to grow, stagflation according to the unions, at four million. What remedies do the Conservatives offer in treating the ailing economy? First of all, they intend to continue their policy of cutting government spending on social needs.

A plan for the onslaught on the unions was presented by N. Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment. From his speech it transpires that the government will ask parliament to rubber stamp legislation which will enable employers and the government to take the unions to court and to interfere in the election of new union leaders.

Even among the Tories, the economic programme is causing discontent, as it is entirely oriented to suit the interests of big business and promises nothing to the workers except the tightening of the belt.

The debate on international problems has confirmed London's intention to follow Reagan's military policies.

### 'SHOCKING' STATEMENT

Brussels. The statement made by President François Mitterrand of France, who in a rare official visit here, humiliatingly declared that the European Community was "not a political organization" but a "club of states" has caused a shock among the democratically elected governments of the Community.

Francis Mitterrand's "shocking" statement was also condemned by Pierre Coudé, President of the European Committee for Peace and Development.

### War games in South Korea

Tokyo. The Seoul regime is whipping up tensions in the Korean Peninsula, carrying out large-scale military manoeuvres involving 20,000 troops and a large number of combat equipment. The manoeuvres code-named "Two Dragons-83" will last for five days.

The games are being held against the backdrop of bellicose statements by Seoul leaders and escalation of military psychosis in the country. Reports coming from Seoul say the country's 600,000 armed forces were placed on higher alert and similar orders went out from the command of the 40,000 US troops stationed in the country.

The USA has taken a manifestly provocative stand with regard to events in the Korean Peninsula. The commanders of the Joint American-South Korean armed forces despatched a message of "suspension of hostilities" to the "Pearl Harbor" nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier in cruising off the peninsula and the US "Luis" landing ship designed for transporting Marines, artillery and tanks arrived at the Japanese port of Sasebo in the month of the Korea Strait.

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## Pentagon demanding more sacrifices

Washington. The current White House meetings attended by President Reagan are devoted to the preliminary outlines of the 1985 fiscal year. The draft is to be submitted to Congress next February.

As before, the Pentagon is trying to get as much as possible. Defense Secretary Weinberger submitted a draft military budget for record military spending of \$21,600 million dollars. He cynically ignored a Congressional decision to cut

purchases of some weapons systems. In next year's budget the Pentagon is demanding that its "vital" needs be met to the full.

The spending on the Pentagon needs is now set at 280,000 million dollars and the military spending per family, according to the "Arms Control Today" bulletin, will stand at 3,200 dollars. In the next five years, during which military spending will account for 1,600,000 million dollars, this figure will rise to 20,000 dollars.

## WEST GERMAN POLICE CRACKS DOWN ON ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

Bonn. Having moved from threats to action against the anti-war movement which has swept West Germany, Bonn has given orders to suppress it. According to West German news agencies, police have dealt severely with the demonstrators who took part in the symbolic "blockades" arranged by West German peace champions around the American military bases in Bremerhaven, Ramstein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, and many other West German towns, and cities.

Water cannons and trunche-

ons were used by police against many thousands of demonstrators who were protesting against the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Germany. In Bremerhaven, heavily armed police attempted to stop the "blockade" of the American army barracks. In clashes with police several demonstrators were seriously injured, and more than 200 detained, many of them facing reprisals in court. Several hundred people were also arrested by police in Ramstein and Heidelberg.

## NORWEGIANS OPPOSE AMERICAN MISSILES

Oslo. A National Disarmament Week has been launched in Norway under the slogan, "No to New American Nuclear Missiles in Europe". "Stop the Nuclear Arms Race" and "Yes to Nuclear-Free Zone in the North of Europe". The Week has been proposed by the Norwegian mass movement, "No to Nuclear Weapons". The programme of

the Week includes demonstrations, rallies, disarmament seminars, and exhibitions of anti-war posters and will be crowned with a mass torch march in the Norwegian capital.

In a pamphlet which was produced to coincide with the Week, the anti-war organizations point out that most Norwegians are saying a resolute "No!" to



A handy springboard.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Mexico determined to defend its oil

Mexico City. The Mexican Government rejects continuing pressure from Washington aimed at getting hold of the Mexican oil.

Responding to insistent requests from the American side for increases in the export of Mexican oil to the United States, the Mexican deputy minister, E. Mendoza Berrueto, in charge of power engineering, mining,

and government industries, has said that Mexico would not comply with request.

Mexican newspapers have repeatedly noted that Washington uses the Mexican oil to replenish its strategic stocks, and in the meantime it uses the oil to provoke a lowering of the oil prices on the world market.

Mexico's oil sales policies are determined by interests of national independence, he stressed. That is why oil supplies to the United States will not be increased. The deputy minister pointed that his country's policy is to promote stability in the international oil market and that its exports will be maintained at its present level of 1.5 million barrels a day.

As part of the national development plan, the government will continue to use its energy resources rationally. Mexico's final aim is to turn from a supplier of raw materials into an exporter of oil products.

## International tribunal to discuss crimes against children

Luanda, Angola is actively preparing for the International Tribunal, "Children Accused of Imperialism", which is to be held between November 28 and December 1. It was announced by the Agostinho Neto National Young Pioneers Organization. During the session, the tribunal, which is to be attended by 15 delegations, will be presented with material which reveals crimes committed by imperialists, racists, and Zionists.

This forum is of exceptionally great importance for the exposure of the aggressive policies pursued by international imperialism, said in a TASS interview Albino Savojemba, chief of the International department of the Pioneers Organization. Imperialists have caused much war and suffering to the children in Vietnam, Lebanon, and many other Asian, African and Latin American countries, he said. These crimes will neither be forgotten nor forgiven.

### FACTS and EVENTS

## WILL BY WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The working people of the world are strongly opposed to the plans of the Reagan administration to boost arms race and place cruise missiles in Europe. It is absolutely clear now that the NATO plans are to be stationed not only in Western Europe but in the areas, too, stresses a statement by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The federation demands that governments of West Germany and other NATO countries give serious consideration to the mass protests against the plans of this aggressive bloc to deploy in their countries new American medium-range missiles. The federation acclaims the Soviet proposals for a 50% UN General Assembly cut in the Soviet initiatives. The Soviet initiative, calling for the first use of nuclear arms and other concrete measures to reach disarmament, the statement stresses, is in line with the demands of the federation and the trade union organizations.

### FACTS and EVENTS

The army is chiefly responsible for the mass crimes committed against people in Guatemala. This is the conclusion of a report by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

At the Organization of American States, the Guatemalan military deal in a particularly vicious way with the Guatemalan peasants, erasing entire villages from the face of the earth.

More than 600 elderly Britons died last winter from cold. They are victims of unpopular social policies adopted by the Conservative government.

According to the estimates produced by the French trade unions, the army of unemployed in the country which is today two million strong will shortly be joined by hundreds of thousands more jobs.

## Upper Volta: attempts to destabilize the regime

Cotonou. International imperialism is stepping up its efforts to destabilize the situation in the Upper Volta, said Thomas Sankara, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, when addressing a mass meeting in the town of Fada-N'Gourma. As head of state, he is touring the provinces to explain the tasks of the Volta revolution to the broad masses.

Thomas Sankara has called on the people and on the members of the committees to defend the revolution to be extremely vigilant in view of the attempt by imperialist agents, and by reactionaries to divert the Volta from the road of revolutionary development. He said that the imperialist forces are carrying out acts of economic sabotage and creating shortages of food, clothing, and other necessities. He said that the imperialist forces are also trying to create a "false" revolution in the Volta, which is the country's main source of the lives of the country's people, he added.

## AWACS PLANES IN TURKEY

Ankara. The first two of five F-16 AWACS planes to be based in Turkey have now arrived at the Turkish Air Force airfield at Erciyes.

The planes have already started training flights over the country and will later carry out surveillance of neighbouring countries in close coordination with the US Marine command in Lebanon and the US Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Political analysts believe these planes will aggravate the tension in the Middle East and are evidence of Washington's continuing efforts to get Turkey more involved in implementing the adventurous American NATO plans in the region.



France has turned Chad into a testing range for its latest weaponry in combat conditions. The British "Daily Telegraph" reports. According to AP, the French in Chad are using Apila anti-tank laser-guided missiles, 155 mm guns, 20 mm guns used both against land and air targets, and the latest armoured vehicles designed for combat in the African desert and savannah areas. This Camera Press-TASS photo shows a French armoured vehicle in the streets of Chad's capital N'Djamena.

## Indira Gandhi: India is under pressure

Delhi. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India has condemned the tactics practised by Western countries which are bringing pressure to bear on India seeking to alter its foreign policy. India is strongly pressed from the outside, she said, addressing the All-India Independence Association. Our ideology and non-alignment policy are continuously talked at. They deliberately create various obstacles, we specifically, often fail to receive financial aid. Other non-aligned countries are also being pressed, including the industrialized ones which prefer to pursue policies of their own.

Indira Gandhi voiced her grave concern over the schemes operated by the forces of domestic and foreign reaction, against India's independence. The country is facing a military threat emanating from other states, she emphasized. Certain forces want to split India on the grounds of caste, religion, or habitation. The prime minister called upon the nation to consolidate the national unity and to rebuff the schemings of reaction.

## DEMOCRATS CRITICAL OF REAGAN LINE

New York. All the Democratic hopefuls for the presidency have issued strong criticism of the Reagan administration's policy of the unrestrained boosting of nuclear arsenals and favoured urgent measures to halt the arms race.

Former Vice-President W. Mondale, Senators J. Glenn, A. Cranston, G. Hart, H. Hollings, former Senator and 1972 official Democratic presidential candidate G. McGovern, as well as former Florida Governor R. Askew were sharply critical of the administration's decision to start manufacture of the MX intercontinental ballistic rocket at a new conference at Harvard University in Boston, Massachusetts.

W. Mondale stressed this decision was faulty since an

adoption of such a perilous system would totally destabilize the world situation. Senator A. Cranston noted that the deployment of each new nuclear weapons system produced another twist in the arms race bringing humankind closer to the brink of the nuclear annihilation. He dismissed the White House's assertions that the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe was indispensable for NATO's "security". From the military standpoint these missiles just have nothing to do in Western Europe since the USA already has enough nuclear weapons there, he stressed. Senator Hart claimed the US nuclear arsenal did not have any "outdated" system.

## IAEA: Israel and South Africa under fire

Vienna. The Hofburg Palace here was recently the venue for the 27th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency attended by nearly a hundred member-nations, including the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist republics.

The delegates considered several important issues of further cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy as

well as measures to strengthen the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons based on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The session passed a resolution condemning Israel and its attack on a nuclear reactor in Iraq as well as the racist regime in South Africa for its refusal to place all its nuclear installations under the agency's control.

### Science and technology

## A COMPUTER WHICH COLOURS BLACK AND WHITE FILMS

Contemporary film viewers, used as they are to the wild play of colours on the cinema screen, often complain that old black-and-white pictures are plain depressing. Canadian engineers have solved this frustration by developing a "colorization" technique. Basically it operates like the first still in each film scene on the computer screen and gives the colour of every object in it a digital index corresponding to any of

thousands of shades and hues fed into the computer memory. Thereafter, the computer automatically "paints" the scene on video tape, thus giving the masterpiece of the past a new lease on life.

## A HANDY EXPLOSION

Hungarian engineers have come up with a new technique for draining swampy water, and for draining of all. Basically, they use four horizontal tubes, 15 to 20 metres deep, dug into the swampy ground. The tubes are used to drain the water away from the swampy areas, thus making the land suitable for agriculture.

## THE HOUSE WHERE COLUMBUS LIVED

Archaeologists in the Dominican Republic have discovered the foundations, floors and walls of a house in which Christopher Columbus once lived, according to historical and original sources. The find, made in the ruins of Isabela, the first city founded by the outstanding navigator in the Western Hemisphere.

## MAJOR DISCOVERY

A major discovery which throws light on the history of the ancient Polish capital Krakow, has been made by specialists from the local archaeology

museum. They have discovered remnants of 15th-century walls at small depths near the ancient castle of Wawel. The walls were built out of stone, wood and earth. In its time, this was rather a powerful fortification which had walls ten metres thick at the base and six metres high.

## A DEVICE FOR WELDERS

Welders often have the need to remove their head ardent to see how well the electrode. An electronic device developed in Hungary adjusts the transparency of the protective glass in proportion to the brightness of the arc.

### VIEWPOINT

Vadim KORTUNOV

## Washington's manoeuvres around UN

On October 24, the world community is marking the United Nations Day. This year the 39th session of the UN General Assembly began its deliberations in a most complicated situation owing to the general tensions worldwide as well as the factually provocative position vis-a-vis this international forum of the Reagan administration, which has, to all intents and purposes, resolved to derail its very fundamental principles.

The session's agenda has lots of most complicated problems demanding an earliest solution. This would seem to add to the responsibility of all nations before the UN, but not so with the Reagan administration, which not only has been increasingly ignoring UN decisions lately but throwing up barriers to the normal functioning of the organization and us-

ing it for hostile and slanderous broadsheets against other nations and escalating world tensions. The Indian "Patriot" very aptly described the US position as an attack on the UN. The paramilitary talking down to the UN has lately become the White House's common practice as though it were not an international organization but some department in Washington.

In his speech to the session President Reagan did praise some aspects of UN activities and the next day the office of the White House Press Secretary circulated a presidential address in connection with the UN Day, also praising its work. Still the real worth of this praise becomes clear if one remembers that a week or so before that none other than Reagan himself, backed up by the State Department spokesman

who charged that all representatives of UN nations displeased with the reception accorded them in the USA could go position as an attack on the UN. The paramilitary talking down to the UN has lately become the White House's common practice as though it were not an international organization but some department in Washington.

What prompted such remarks was the fact that most UN members have lately been in disagreement with the USA on the most pressing world issues, and America is flooding it increasingly harder to lay down its terms to others and is therefore obliged to whitewash in the dark. Such was the case, too, at the current General Assembly session, whose general discussion convincingly proved that Washington's efforts to interfere in a businesslike exchange of views by a barrage of anti-Soviet innuendoes fall through, as most delegates unequivocally rejected the US militaristic policies.

A plenary meeting of the foreign ministers and heads of delegations of the non-aligned countries at the UN Headquarters issued a statement urging a freeze to the manufacture, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons, condemning the plans to station nuclear missiles in several West European nations, and exposing America's expansionist policies in various parts of the globe, effectively voicing an opposition by nearly two-thirds of the UN members to Washington's imperialist ambitions.

This is exactly why the Reagan administration is using means fair or foul, ranging from financial blackmail to vicious demagoguery, to bring more pressure to bear on the UN and turn it back to the "cold war" times when the organization was irresponsibly used by the USA to whip up anti-Sovietism. A well-adjusted "voicing" stamp virtually any pre-American resolution. It seems there are people new in Washington willing to turn back the clock. Seeking to divert at any price the attention of the world community from a businesslike discussion of urgent international problems, the Reagan administration is out to sow distrust and hatred among nations using for this the UN forum, contrary to the charter and the very ideas of this organization.



### Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST COMMERCIAL ELECTRICITY HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED ALONG THE EZHIN-HEP-KAZBEI TRANSMISSION LINE, WHICH LIES HIGH UP IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. It has linked the project with the remote Kazbegi District on the River Terek in Georgia. The builders erected this line in complicated conditions at a height of three thousand metres at the bottom of the Daryal Gorge.

● ANCIENT RECIPES FOR KOUMISS, A DRINK MADE FROM MARE'S MILK, CAN BE USED AGAIN TODAY. This has been proved by Kirghiz specialists. Having borrowed from works on ethnography and from folk legends, recipes made a thousand years ago, they added new medicinal qualities and the flavour to the drink. The production of koumiss in the Kirghiz republic has been steadily growing.

● THE TENTH POWER BLOCK HAS NOW BEEN COMMISSIONED AT THE CHERBOKSARY HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT ON THE VOLGA. With the commissioning of all the sixteen blocks the power rating of the project, which is the last stage of the Volga hydroelectric cascade, will stand at 1.4 million kilowatts.

### New nuclear plant

A nuclear reactor has been physically launched in Lithuania. It is part of the Ignalina nuclear power project there. It constitutes a landmark on the road to the commissioning of the first power block scheduled for December.

World nuclear power engineering has not known anything as powerful as this project — its rated power is 1,500 MW. Five hundred factories have been supplying the Ignalina project with equipment and materials for its construction.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### COAL: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

In this country, coal mining is one of the most labour-intensive branches of the national economy. Priority in the development of mines is given to those collieries where less manpower is required, writes Academician Mikhail Styrkovich in the newspaper PRAVDA. Whereas in 1980, in the Donetsk coal field in the European part of the Soviet Union the average monthly output per worker was 35 tonnes of coal, in the Kuznetsk field in Siberia, this figure was 91 tonnes. If we consider the higher calorific value of the Kuznetsk coal, we shall see that the labour productivity per unit of energy consumed in Kuzbass is four times that in Donetsk. In Donbass it is possible to maintain the extraction at a level which has been achieved, only by a colossal effort and spending. The Siberians have quite different possibilities. In the future, their productivity will be eight to ten times that of the level maintained in Donbass. What is the basis for such forecasts?

Each third tonne of coal in Kuzbass is mined in open-pit pits where productivity per person is three times as high as in underground mines. The bulk of the increase in extraction is to be obtained through the accelerated development of open pits. In underground mines, on the other hand, the miners and the scientists set great hopes on the use of the hydraulic method for extracting coal.

#### LIFESTYLES IN THE EXTREME NORTH

Post industrial development has reached the North and indeed, has become its most characteristic feature. Our country's economy greatly benefits from the metal coming from Norilsk, the diamonds of Yakutia, gold of Chukotka Peninsula, the famous petroleum from Tyumen and gas from Urengoi, Yuri Rytkin, the famous Chukchi writer, contends in IZVESTIA. New technology marching northwards has provided an advanced basis for the development of traditional northern occupations such as reindeer breeding and fur and sea hunting. Already being felt are such factors as nature protection, better management of reindeer pastures and rivers and lakes with their fish stocks and marine



## LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

It is hard to imagine an airport in this country not having a single AN plane. The AN planes are responsible for 65 per cent of the national air traffic and for half the cargo conveyed by Aeroflot. The biplane AN-2 has served for over 30 years. More than 300 million passengers have been flown by the AN-24 plane. The famous Antel, or AN-22, has set many cargo lifting world records. New planes of the Antonov family are continually taking off into the air. The AN-2 will soon be replaced by the AN-3 turbo.

The new transport AN-32 plane is 25 per cent more economical than its predecessor AN-24, and faster at that. The new models testify to the vigor of the design bureau headed by its general designer Academician Oleg Antonov.

Today Antonov is thinking about the aircraft technology of tomorrow. It will be dominated by long-range liners. Yet smaller machines for local lines will find as many uses. They will feature

high performance and meet most stringent take-off and landing requirements. For emergency carriage of experts to various parts of the country people will use "minispresso" planes — supersonic jets seating 10 and 20 passengers. So, aircraft technology continues to play an ever greater role in our life.

You can't doubt the reality of this tomorrow since it is projected by a man who has 60 years of aircraft building behind him. A man who always looks into the future.



Testing a plane (Oleg Antonov left).

## 6,000 m underground

The assembly of a derrick for drilling a very deep well in Central Asia, in the Central Kyzylkum desert near the Muratov settlement in Uzbekistan has begun. The well of some six

kilometres will be the deepest so far in this region. The work will provide answers to many questions, as geochemical engineers, physicists and hydrogeologists will scrupulously

study specimens of rock from each of the six thousand metres. They will also obtain data on the temperatures and characteristics of gravitation, the magnetic properties of the rock, etc., to enable further geological and geophysical prospecting in this area which is rich in mineral deposits.

### Station on an island

A giant artificial island now being built at Nizhnevartovsk, Western Siberia, will form the base of a power station.

On the banks of the Vakh, a taiga tributary of the Ob River, where the station will be built there is practically no land that could be considered suitable for construction, and spring waters continually flood the area for miles. This is why it was deemed necessary to create a vast expanse of dry land. A big section-dredger was set in place and a pulp feed-line laid, which helped secure scores of thousands of cubic metres of sand from the river bottom. The assembly of a second dredger of this type is under way.

The plans call for a deposit of a total of over 40,000,000 cubic metres of earth. A residential area for the building and maintenance crews will also be constructed.

The station will serve a new group of deposits and the newly developing West Siberian oil and gas complex.

### Woods

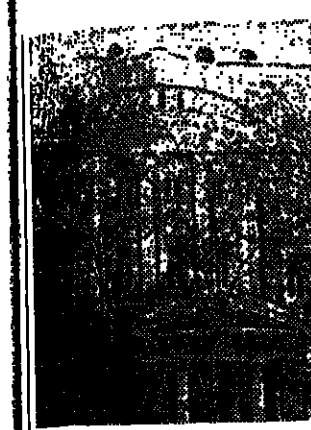
in the next century

Extensive wooded areas will be found next century in places where peatbogs and swamps are now being reclaimed in the Estonian Republic on the Baltic, keeping in mind the protection of the natural balance.

The levelling-off of the ground and the laying of drainage system will be followed by an equally arduous effort in selecting the most promising tree species, with pine being the predominant choice. Several ways for neutralizing and fertilizing the swamps were developed. As experience proved, this could raise by an average of over five cubic metres of wood. Timber production in the republic is on the up but without any harm done to nature as newly planted forests twice exceed the number of those felled.

### Places to visit

## Moscow Conservatoire



The Tchaikovsky Conservatoire is the nerve centre of musical life in the Soviet capital. It also reclines by Soviet and foreign performers to the lovers of symphony and chamber music.

The building of the Conservatoire was erected in 1901 by architect V. Zagorskyy. The Grand Hall seats 2,000 and its stage is provided with a tremendous organ. The medallions to the hall walls feature Russian and foreign giants of music.

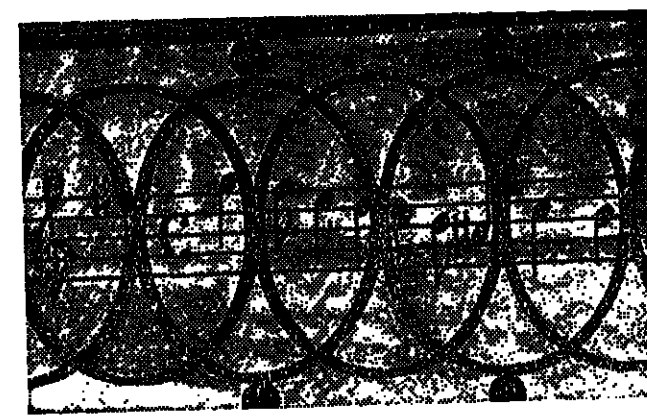
The Small Hall seats 450 as it is mostly intended for chamber music concerts.

In 1954, the renowned Vera Mukhina designed a monument to Tchaikovsky which was placed in front of the Conservatoire.

The granite base of the monument stands in the centre of a semicircle of steps, with the composer's initials being part of its ornamentation. Also as a decoration, you can see in the grate the years of Tchaikovsky's life, "1840" and "1893", and six musical phrases from his creations: Leninsky's aria from "Eugene Onegin", the theme of swans from his "Swan Lake", the theme from the Sixth Symphony and from "Quartet No. 1,



the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra and from the romance, "Does the Day Reign".



### Sounds of silence

A group of researchers at the Ekspromstovsk Civil Engineering Institute are now developing a machine for reducing noise in the city.

To begin with, the city authorities drafted strict regulations on the use of motorboats, of which there are nearly 50,000 in private use. It is now a regulation that anyone wishing to go speeding on the Dnieper should set out before 10 a.m. and return only by night. Boat barriers will be built along main thoroughfares to reduce the traffic noise, and newly planted trees will serve the same purpose — and will help absorb the city's dust as an added bonus.

## COME BACK, SWALLOWS!

Architecturally the house of electrician V. Bendra, who lives in the Moldavian township of Glodyany, looks attractive to his neighbours and, so it would seem, to the swallows as well. Fifty pairs of swallows have chosen his roof to make their nests there. The local folk like

them and try not to disturb them. The birds have been looked after by Bendra's children.

Now that the birds are forming flocks to south, the whole family is bidding them farewell. Till we meet in spring, they say, don't worry, we'll keep your nests intact!

## OLD TECHNOLOGY REVIVED

An old process of applying hot enamel on glass, which was widely used in the 18th century by Russian craftsmen to embellish glassware was up until recently, unremembered and replaced by Rostov enamel. The secrets of the old process

have been mastered by a young jeweller, Boris Nikitin, who is member of the USSR Artists Union. The use of various colours of enamel to embellish glassware has become possible thanks to his very thorough study of local survivals.

## ARCHITECT COMMEMORATED

An exhibition in the Alexei Stupov House-Museum in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, is due to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the outstanding Soviet architect who spent his childhood and teens in that city. Among his more outstanding designs are the Lenin Mausoleum, the Moscow Hotel in Moscow, and the National Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan.

He also led the Kishinev architects in formulating a Master Plan for the city's reconstruction.

## MASTERPIECES SHED LIGHT ON MYSTERY

The plaque saying "The author is unknown" has been removed from a sculpted bust at the Turkmen Fine Arts Museum. The inscription now reads: "Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, 'A Dance Genius'".

The works of the French sculptor, painter and graphic artist of the 19th century are rare in this country. The solving of the mystery of the sculpture, which together with other items, was donated in 1927 by the Leningrad museum fund, was helped along by restoration work prior to the renewal of the museum display. It was then that

the inscription was revealed on the inner side of the marble pedestal. The catalogue of the author's signatures proved that was the way Carpeaux counter-signed his works.

The bronze bust depicting a dancer seems to conjure up an image of actual movement in the figure. A study of the master's works helped determine that this sculpture repeated a detail from the high-relief "A Dance" done in 1864-1869 for the facade of the Grand Opera in Paris.

Over a thousand originals of works by the masters of Dutch, Italian and other schools are kept at the museum.

## MUSHROOMS ON DISPLAY

More than three hundred types and varieties of mushrooms are on display at the exhibition, "The World of the Forest", which is now on at the Timiryazev Museum of Biology. This exhibition can be regarded as an art exhibition, as it shows mushrooms of rare beauty which are made by the hand of nature. The artist-designer, Anatoly Mamyev, after twenty years of gathering mushrooms, Mamyev has made out of them plastic replicas, replicas of mushrooms which look like the bona fide fungi.

Most of the three hundred types of mushrooms shown at the exhibition are edible. There are also a few poisonous ones, which are also shown.



Text and photos by Georgi STRELNIKOV

### VIEWPOINT

## Siberian oil: A MILLION TONNES A DAY

Stanislav MALTSEV

In 1983, it is planned to extract from Western Siberia 372 million tonnes of oil including gas condensate, or more than a million tonnes on average a day. Let me remind you that the first million tonnes of oil in Siberia was extracted in 1965.

The discovery of oil in Siberia early in the 60s was unanimously described as "the sensation of the century", by the world press. However, a note of caution sounded in numerous articles and commentaries which said that the Russians would be unable to start the extraction of oil because they would be bogged down in the Siberian marshes. Even the most objective commentators wrote that because of the harsh natural conditions it would take decades before oil fields in Tyumen started to produce oil.

Later, the "forecasters" from the CIA ominously predicted that the production of oil in Siberia would diminish early in the 80s and maintained that without Western technology the Soviet Union would be unable to produce oil in the required amounts and would therefore have to turn from being an exporter into an importer of oil.

Today, Western Siberia is this country's largest oil-extracting region. This took only 18 years to achieve. Under the plan for 1983, it will produce 60 per cent of Soviet oil and gas condensate.

Today, Siberia has many new towns — Nizhnevartovsk, Surgut, Nefteyugansk, Ural, Novy Urengoi, and dozens of workers' settlements. A railway line nearly a thousand kilometres long has been built along the area of the oil fields from Tyumen, a city on the Trans-Siberian railway. This new line stretches across the taiga and the marshes. Major rivers and airports have been built to all these towns. Over the past two years, planes and helicopters delivered more than 1.5 million tonnes of urgently needed cargoes. Hundreds of concrete highways reliably link all the projects in the oil fields.

The problem of providing energy to the oil fields and the new towns has been solved by the construction of a 5,000 MW power station in Surgut with fuel-head gas serving as the fuel. Another solution has been the building of powerful transmission lines from the Ural.

The building of the huge oil-extracting region has already required colossal expenditure. In the 10th five-year plan period which is to end in 1985, 20 thousand million rubles is to be additionally invested in the development of the oil industry in Tyumen. This will make it possible to develop nearly 30 new oil fields.

In Surgut, another power station is being built to produce five million kilowatts of electricity. Two more stations are under construction in Nizhnevartovsk and Novy Urengoi, and additional transmission lines are being erected. Specialists believe that all this will mean the extraction of 800 million tonnes a year of oil and gas condensate in the Tyumen region by the year 1990.



